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of Christianity by the negro, with a native literature, and the development of a great negro civilization, for he scouts the idea of any final spoliation of the continent by the whites. Another race of importance from a psychological stand-point is the Hamite, of the western branch of which, the Berbers, who have occupied their present habitat from time immemorial, Mr. Chatelain says: "The great civilization of their Egyptian cousins, the luxury of Carthage, the power of ancient Rome, the fire of Islam, have past by or over them and left them almost unchanged. Never daunted, scarcely influenced, they have, however, adopted Islam but without sacrificing their own individuality. Fierce tribal Independents, they have not even allowed the formation of a national government. Here we have a branch of the white race, naturally the equal of any other, showing no sign of degeneration and from the first in contact with the best civilizations, yet proudly stationary on a level of culture but slightly superior to that of the Central African negro, who for thousands of years has had no civilization within his sight or reach," (p. 294).

Technogeography, or the Relation of the Earth to the Industries of Mankind. O. T. MASON. Amer. Anthropol., Vol. VII (1894), pp. 137-161.

The author of this interesting essay defines technogeography as "the study of the relationship between the earth and human arts and inventions," a sub-division of the broader subject of anthropogeography, "the consideration of the earth in its broad connections with the whole science of man, including his body and his mind, his arts, languages, social structures, philosophies and religions." Prof. Mason proceeds to discuss the earth as the producer of mankind, as a storehouse of materials, as a reservoir of forces, as a teacher of processes, the earth as a whole, as an organized structure, the culture-areas of the earth, the earth as a single culture-area, the earth in relation to the higher artificial life. His paper is a useful contribution to philosophical anthropology.

Migration and the Food-Quest. O. T. MASON. Amer. Anthropol., Vol. VII (1894), pp. 275-292.

This paper, which has as sub-title, "A Study in the Peopling of America," is devoted to a discussion of that problem from the migration-motive of the food-quest. The author "disclaims any reliance upon continents that have disappeared, upon voyages across the profound sea without food or motive, the accidental stranding of junks, or the aimless wandering of lost tribes. When the continent of America was peopled, it was done by men and women purposely engaged in what all sensible people are now doing, namely, trying to get all the enjoyment possible out of life for their efforts." The author is able to see a closer relation between the peoples of America and those of the eastern Asia, than is seen by Brinton and other authorities, but the chief proposition he defends is "this close connection between the two continents has existed for thousands of years, during which the contact between western America and eastern Asia was more and more close, and extended, and unbroken, as we proceed backward in time. Or, to put the matter in another shape, there never was known to history a day when the two continents were not intimately associated."

The Half-Blood Indian, an Anthropometric Study. FRANZ BOAS. Pop. Science Monthly, Vol. XLV (1894), pp. 761-770.

This valuable study is based upon material collected for the department of ethnology of the World's Columbian Exposition, the charge of the section of physical anthropology having been given to Dr. Boas.

The principal facts disclosed by the investigations, of which the author gives a brief summary are : (1) the mixed race is more fertile than the pure stock, contrary to the opinion generally entertained regarding hybrid races ; (2) the statures of Indians and half-bloods show differences which are in favor of the half-bloods. The latter are almost invariably taller than the former, the difference being more pronounced among men than among women. The white parents of the mixed race are mostly of French extraction, and their statures are on an average shorter than those of the Indians ; (3) the facial measurements of the half-bloods are intermediate, the average value being nearer the typical Indian measurement, and remote from the white measurement ; (4) the half-blood has a narrower nose than that of the Indian, with thinner alæ ; (5) the measurements of length of head of the Ojibwa and métis show a gradual increase in length from the full-blood, through the three-quarter-blood to the half-blood.

The Anthropology of the North American Indian. FRANZ BOAS. Mem. Intern. Cong. Anthropol. (Chicago, 1894), 1893, pp. 37-49.

This is a concise account of the general results of the measurement of some 17,000 full-blood and half-breed Indians from all over the North American continent, with the exception of the Arctic coast and the Mackenzie basin. The facts brought out of greatest importance are : (1) The average number of children of Indian women is high, and therefore, the decrease in their numbers can only be explained by the fact that there exists a very high infant mortality ; (2) on an average the breadth of face of the Indian is 1 cm. more than that of the American white (the latter, however, is exceeding narrow, as compared with that of some Europeans) ; (3) on the whole, the North American Indians may be called a tall people ; (4) in the areas where deformation of the head has not obtained, Dr. Boas recognizes four well characterized types of skull which cannot be combined or considered as closely related ; (a) the mesaticephalic (index approximately 79) population of the whole Mississippi valley ; (2) the long-headed Eskimo of the eastern Arctic coast ; (3) the exceedingly short-headed types of the North Pacific coast, and in isolated spots further down the coast ; (4) the long-headed type of southern California. He is inclined to admit an early contact of the Eskimo and Micmacs to explain the low indices of the latter.

Grundzüge der Anthropologie für höhere Lehranstalten, Lehrer-Seminare und Lehrer, sowie zur Selbstbelehrung für jedermann. A. SPROCKHOFF. Revidiert durch Geh.-Rat Prof. Dr. Rud. Virchow in Berlin. *Der Körper des Menschen. Gliederung, Bau und Thätigkeit seiner Organe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gesundheitslehre, sowie der Krankenpflege und der ersten Hilfe bei Unglücksfällen nach Prof. Dr. von Esmarch in Kiel. Zweite, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage mit 153 instructiven Abbildungen.* Hannover, 1892, XXIX, 290, s., 80.

This is an excellent treatise—intended for use in the higher institutions of learning—on anthropology, in the narrower, physical and somatological sense of the term. Brief and clear expositions of the body and its members and organs, their anatomy, physiology and hygiene are given. There is besides a special section (s. 211-266) on the elements of hygiene, and the first procedures in case of sickness and accident. An appendix (s. 267-275) deals with psychic life. The book is provided with a good index and a glossary of scientific (Latin and Greek) anatomical and other terms with their equivalents in German. The ethnological portion of the book (s. 196-210), which is provided with the usual set of race portraits, is the least satisfactory part. The